

Minnesota has about 450,000 deer hunters—probably the largest per capita in the Nation, 100,000 small game and waterfowl, grouse and pheasant hunters, and 1.6 million licensed anglers in the State each year. Thus, hunting and fishing is a significant part of both the Minnesota tradition and this Nation's tradition.

This type of legislation is also being proposed and advocated in many States. For example, in 1996, the Minnesota State Senate approved a proposed amendment to the State constitution giving Minnesota residents a constitutional right to hunt and fish in the State.

Hunter-funded land acquisition efforts of State wildlife agencies support a broad spectrum of public recreation. With fishing and hunting generated moneys. States have secured millions of acres of land for wildlife conservation. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Minnesota alone generate millions of dollars toward conservation efforts.

Hunting also provides a mechanism to control wildlife in areas where human tolerance is limited, regarding damage to agricultural crops and vegetation, nuisance problems, and vehicle collisions. Wildlife-caused environmental problems and human conflicts can be decreased with animal damage management techniques subsidized by hunters and anglers.

The economic value of hunting and angling is indispensable in Minnesota, as well as other State's economies. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Minnesota total over \$1.3 billion. Furthermore, close to half a million jobs are directly and indirectly supported by hunting.

The purpose of this legislation is to leave a legacy for future generations to enjoy the same rights to hunt and fish that the current generation enjoys today. With the trend towards increased urbanization, there is less and less access for people to really enjoy the outdoors. Recreational hunting and fishing strengthens family bonds and personal relationships. These sporting activities often bring parents and children together. The Sportsmen's Bill of Rights Act is crucial to ensure future generations of sportsmen, women, and children the opportunity to enjoy the same wildlife benefits and educational opportunities that have previously been enjoyed.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE DOW CHEMICAL CO'S CENTENNIAL AN- NIVERSARY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the Dow Chemical Co. will be a century old. That historic occasion will be celebrated with a reception at the Midland Center for the Arts called *A Century of Progress: 1897–1997*.

This celebration takes place thanks to the efforts of more than 300 volunteers, and support from local businesses and individuals who donated generously for a citywide recognition of Dow and its contributions to mid-Michigan's working families and communities. I believe that Dow and the surrounding communities will continue to gain from the mutually beneficial relationship that has grown from 100 years of shared history and experience. I look forward to another 100 years of success and progress

for the Dow Chemical Co. and the working people who have made that company and our community great.

I would like to share with my colleagues three articles from the May 20 special edition of the Midland Daily News with contributions from the Saginaw News and Bay City Times that describe the importance Dow's centennial anniversary is to our mid-Michigan communities.

[From the Midland Daily News, May 20, 1997]

(By Virginia Florey)

On Sunday, The Dow Chemical Co. will be a century old. That historic occasion will be celebrated with a reception at the Midland Center for the Arts and will be called, appropriately enough "A Century of Progress: 1897–1997."

On May 18, 1897, The Dow Chemical Co. came into existence when Herbert Henry Dow persuaded 57 investors to put up \$200,000 to start the new business. The purpose of the new company was to make bleach from chlorine. From that small beginning The Dow Chemical Co. has grown into the global giant it is today. This is the story of the man who created the company and in doing so, also created the city of Midland.

Herbert Henry Dow was born on Feb. 26, 1866, in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, where his dad had been sent temporarily to work out some mechanical problems at a sewing-machine factory. Joseph and Sarah Dow soon returned to Birmingham (now called Derby), Conn., with their young son and continued to live in Birmingham until Herbert was 12 years old. While in Birmingham, two daughters, Mary and Helen, were born.

Joseph Dow was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, to work for the Derby Shovel Co. in 1878. Herbert graduated from high school there and that fall entered a new school called Case School of Applied Science, located in Cleveland. Herbert wanted to be an architect but the Dow family didn't have the money to send him away to school. Dow graduated from Case in 1888 and made his first trip to Midland, Mich., to take samples from the brine sea that was beneath the flatlands of this small village on the banks of the Tittabawassee River. In August of 1888, he began working at Huron Hospital College in Cleveland and used the lab there to continue his experiments with brine.

The next few years were filled with failure and successes. In 1889, The Canton Chemical Co. was formed to make bromine but by April 25, 1890, the company was dissolved. On Aug. 12, 1890, the Midland Chemical Co. was formed to make ferric bromide from brine. A new process, invented by young H.H. Dow, was to be used. On Aug. 14, 1890, Dow stepped off the train at the Ann Street Depot in Midland and began looking for a place to test his theory that bromine could be separated from brine by electrolysis.

With little capital and no electricity (Midland didn't get electricity until 1894) to conduct his experiments, Dow rented a barn on West Main Street near the Upper Bridge and bought brine and power from the adjacent Evens Flour Mill. On Sept. 29, 1891, Dow got the patent for the process of extracting bromine from brine by electrolysis.

Dow met and married a local girl, Grace Ball, who taught school not far from where he was working. In 1893 he made his first sale of potassium bromide crystals after his new bride and he spent two days picking out the "spots" of foreign matter in the crystals. But his persistence paid off and soon the Midland Chemical Co. was making money.

Now that he had proven his theory on brine, Dow turned to what he felt was an "enormously greater field"—the extraction

of chlorine from the waste products of the brine. In 1894, he built an electrolytic plant to extract chlorine but the plant exploded in its first hour of operation. The directors of the Midland Chemical Co. felt that the explosion proved the chlorine idea was too risky and they decided to stay with the production of bromine.

Dow left Midland for Canton, Ohio, with his wife Grace and baby daughter Helen. He continued experimenting with the chlorine idea and in six months was back in Midland to build a pilot bleach and chlorine plant. He found some investors and The Dow Process Co. was born in 1895. A second daughter, Ruth Alden, was born on Nov. 16, 1895, to Herbert and Grace.

The year 1897 was a banner year for Dow. On Jan. 4 his first son, Willard Henry, was born and on May 18, 1897, The Dow Chemical Co. was incorporated to make bleach, taking over the assets of the Dow Process Co. On Jan. 5, 1898, the company sold its first bleach and The Dow Chemical Co. was on its way. By 1899, the new plant was making a profit and Dow built a home for his family on West Main Street in Midland—the only home he ever owned.

A second son, Osborne Curtiss, was born in 1899, followed by another son Alden in 1905. Margaret Grace Dow was born in 1907, and Dorothy Darling Dow was born on Jan. 2, 1908. Along with the success in his professional life, Dow experienced some wrenching tragedies in his personal life. In 1901, his father Joseph Dow died from tuberculosis in Alma and on Oct. 3, 1902, his infant son Osborne Curtiss died. He lost both a sister and a daughter during the flu epidemic of 1918 in Midland.

Dow's genius wasn't directed solely toward his new chemical plant; community involvement was a passion with him. Because of that, Midland became a uniquely endowed town because of his philanthropy and widespread concerns and interests. He established a garden and an orchard famous enough that he was sought after as a speaker and writer on the subject of gardening. His love of growing things also led him to become a pioneer in the field of agricultural chemicals.

In 1914, he began his yearly practice of donating to every church in Midland. In 1919 he was the impetus behind the building of the Community Center located then on Townsend between Main and Larkin. In 1924 and 1925, he devoted time, money and men for the construction of the new Midland court house on West Main. Streets were paved. A new water filtration system was initiated.

Those of us who were born and raised in Midland grew up taking the advantages of living in Midland for granted. The "plant" as everyone called it provided an economic base for the entire town. Good schools, beautiful churches, tree-lined streets were a part of our heritage. In the 1930s, Midland had more millionaires per capita than any city in the world. Later this changed to having more Ph.D.s than any city in the world. The best and the brightest came to Midland to work and live here.

In 1930, Herbert Henry Dow died but his wife Grace and his children continued the "giving" to the city of Midland. There are few places that don't bear the mark of the Dow family in one form or another. The Midland Country Club as well as numerous churches in Midland were designed by Dow's son Alden. The Grace A. Dow Memorial Library is a hub of activity seven days a week. The Midland Center for the Arts and the Dow Gardens are famous the world over. Eighty-three years after Herbert Henry Dow began the practice, churches still continue to receive money each year from a foundation set up for just such a purpose. Schools receive money from a similar source.

On May 16, a new science exhibit "Chemistry Is Electric!" will open in the Carriage

House of the Bradley Home Museum in Midland, at 3200 Cook Road. On May 18, "A Century of Progress 1897-1997" will open at the Midland Center for the Arts at 1801 West St. Andrews. On May 20, "A Perspective on Knighton-Hammond" will be presented at the MCFTA with a free public reception at Arts Midland Galleries at 8 p.m. Arthur Henry Knighton-Hammond did a series of paintings and drawings for Dr. Dow in the 1920s.

In Shakespeare's "Richard the Second", John of Gaunt speaks of England calling it "This other Eden, demiparadise. . . ." Each person has his or her own perspective, of course, but for one who grew up in Midland as I did, John of Gaunt's description could apply to the village that became a city because of Dr. Herbert Henry Dow. His death in 1930 has not diminished the work he accomplished and Midland is all the richer because he lived here.

[From the Bay City Times, May 16, 1997]

DOW HONORS JENNISON PARTNERSHIP

(By Kelly Adrian Frick)

MIDLAND.—David Jennison Lowrie grew up hearing stories about how his grandfather helped get the Dow Chemical Co. started.

Everyone associated with the Jennison Hardware Co. knew that his grandfather William Jennison had sold Herbert H. Dow—the founder of Dow Chemical—some shovels in 1897. They were sold on credit.

"It's a nice story," Lowrie said. "Dow has been a customer ever since."

Thursday, Lowrie, the chairman of Jennison Hardware Co.'s board of directors got a chance to make his own history.

Lowrie was recognized at Dow Chemical Co.'s 100th stockholders meeting, where people and businesses that helped shape the Midland-based company during its 100 years in operation were honored. The event was held at the Midland Center for the Arts.

The story goes that Dow eventually paid the \$75 back to Jennison.

Had H.H. Dow paid his bill in Dow stock rather than cash, the shovel deal would be worth \$5 million today, said Dan Fellner, a spokesman for Dow Chemical.

Lowrie received a shovel engraved with a thank-you note on its handle from Dow Chemical President William E. Stavropoulos during a press conference after the stockholders meeting.

"We'll probably hang it up in the office," and Lowrie, who lives in Birmingham.

Jennison Hardware Co., which operates from 1200 Woodside Ave. now, started almost 50 years before H.H. Dow arrived in Midland to start a chemical company. The hardware supply business was well established when Dow became a customer, Lowrie said.

As the story goes, Lowrie said, the shovel deal wasn't the only time Dow needed some time paying a bill. Several years later, according to Lowrie, Dow asked a Jennison salesman if he would accept some Dow stock instead of cash. The Jennison brothers, one being Lowrie's grandfather, took the stock and put their own cash into the Jennison company's cash register.

"That's how I became a Dow stockholder," Lowrie said of the tale. "I inherited some of that stock."

The Jennison Hardware Co. operated out of the five-story building at the corner of Fifth and Water streets at the time. Each floor was filled with hardware and building supplies. A slide that wound down from the top floor helped to fill orders, Lowrie remembered.

Today, the building is being turned into expensive condominiums and is called Jennison Place. "I'm glad that the project will keep the Jennison name," Lowrie said. "It keeps a little of that history intact."

[From the Midland Daily News, May 18, 1997]

MIDLAND IS GRATEFUL FOR THE GIANT THAT STUCK AROUND

(By Geri Rudolf of the Saginaw News)

They called him "Crazy" Dow.

As Herbert H. Dow poked holes in the ground in search of brine in 1897, some folks scoffed openly about his chances for success.

Today, those who work and play here have a different impression of the dreamer who dared to start a chemical company in a nowhere place in the middle of Michigan.

Midland is grateful—and showing it.

The community, not the company, is throwing the birthday bash for The Dow Chemical Co.

The "Celebration of the Century" lasts more than a week and features activities for people of all ages and interests. It includes art, music and theater productions and ends with a family-oriented Field Day on Memorial Day, May 26.

Many believe the tribute is appropriate based on Dow's century-long commitment and contributions.

"Midland is a dot on the map that had every right to be the size of West Branch, but it is the head of a multinational corporation," said David E. Fry, president of Midland-based Northwood University.

"When a milestone comes, you should celebrate it."

From its humble start in an old mill, Dow Chemical has grown to 94 manufacturing sites and 188 sales offices and service centers in 30 countries. It sells \$20 billion worth of products a year.

Despite its international scope, Dow has never budged from Midland. Instead, it has enriched the city with contributions for education, health care and the arts.

"It is really the foundation of the town," Fry said, noting that company dollars helped build parks, recreation centers and the Midland Center for the Arts.

Even its critics acknowledge Dow's generosity.

"Dow has done a lot of things in Midland," said Mary P. Sinclair, a Midland resident who has long voiced concern about Dow's impact on the environment.

"There is no question that they made contributions to the community. The Dow family made an investment here and it has continued."

Dow's presence also has brought cultural diversity to Midland, Fry said.

"We have all types of people from all over the world," he said. "Kids from 50 countries are in our schools."

Having such a mix in a small community is rare, experts say.

Although many companies have manufacturing plants in small towns, few keep their headquarters in the little cities where they started, said Andrew J. Such, executive director of the Michigan Chemical Council on Lansing.

"Dow is unusual, but I think they are very proud of where they came from," he said.

"It's unique to have a world headquarters in a city the size of Midland."

John N. Bartos, a longtime Midland engineer and developer, is among the leading organizers of the centennial celebration.

He was at a Dow-sponsored community information panel meeting in May 1995 when a company public relations person sought opinions about events the company was considering hosting.

Bartos responded that he should the celebration.

"If you pay for your own birthday party, it doesn't say much," Bartos said.

He discovered that others felt the same way. Volunteers surfaced by the dozens and ideas flowed.

Dow staff quietly backed off their plans and let the community take charge of the party.

"We hoped that we didn't interfere too much with what they wanted to do, but we felt strongly that it had to be something the community gave to them," Bartos said.

About 60 core volunteers brainstormed in late 1995 and came up with some 50 ideas for the "Celebration of the Century."

"We voted, and seven of them really rose to the top," he said.

More than 300 volunteers helped coordinate events, said Caludia A. Wallin, manager of community and employee programs at the Midland Cogeneration Venture.

Field Day alone needed 15 subcommittees to organize, said Wallin, the day's overall coordinator.

While neither Bartos nor Wallin would reveal how much the party is costing, they call it a "significant amount." All funds were donated.

Dow officials say they are touched by all the work.

"We at Dow feel quite humbled by the efforts of the community organizers and volunteers working on the Celebration of the Century," said Rick Gross, vice president and director of Michigan Operations and global core technologies research and development.

"I am so impressed by the organizing group and I am very proud to have these people as my Midland neighbors."

THE SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleagues and I are introducing the Sportsmen's Bill of Rights in the House of Representatives. Our goal is to assure the same kind of access to Federal public lands and waters for tomorrow's hunters and anglers, that present and past generations of hunters and anglers have known.

Over the past 200 years, fishing and hunting have become intertwined in America's culture and should be protected where the activities are compatible with other uses. Fishing and hunting are part of a traditional way of life that has been preserved for present generations and we want to make sure these activities are preserved for future generations. America's 37 million anglers and 15 million hunters represent the largest single group of contributors to the conservation of our fisheries and wildlife species and continue to play a critical role in the sound management of them. And they spend billions every year that create thousands of jobs for our citizens. Indeed, through two trust funds known as Pittman-Robertson and Wallop-Breaux, America's sports men and women and the relevant manufacturers have contributed \$6 billion to conservation and education initiatives over the past 60 years.

No where is that more important than where I was raised. In Tennessee and, indeed, across the South, angling and hunting is a way of life. It's a part of our culture. Last year's BASS Anglers Classic held in North Carolina drew 28,000 people demonstrating the popularity of angling. Because of our sports men and women and the work of people like Gary Myers of the Tennessee Wildlife